

HORRID MURDER.

The following narrative is from the Natchez Courier of the 9th instant.

"It is a painful duty, in the line of our profession, to notice this morning, one of the most sad and distressing events on record. The public are aware, that near a year ago, our fellow citizen Josiah A. Lyle, had a quarrel with Mr. Hagan, of New Orleans, in which the latter was shot through the head. Mr. Lyle was tried in this city for the offense and fully acquitted. Would that we could with the trial, date a cessation of hostility and the compromise of a dispute about property, still existing between Mr. Lyle and the Hagans; but alas! we are forced to witness a denouement truly affecting and horrible.

Some weeks since the Hagans, who were partners of Lyle in the cultivation of a large plantation on the Mississippi river, repaired to the farm and took forcible possession by driving off Lyle's overseer. Last Tuesday Mr. Lyle and four friends went to the farm for the purpose we have been told, of compromising the difficulty. Immediately on landing from the Baton Rouge, Lyle and one of his friends rushed to the house, when the Hagans whom he had previously shot, met him at the door and demanded the purpose of his visit. Lyle and his friend were both armed with guns. The response made to the demand of Hagan was "peace of course, peace." Hagan commanded him to advance no further until he explained what he wanted.

Lyle said a man could not be stopped from walking in his own yard, and continued to move towards the house. Hagan immediately leveled a double barreled gun and shot Lyle through the head and heart, and he fell instantly dead. The friend of Lyle, a Mr. Handy, then raised his piece to shoot Hagan, but it snapped. Hagan aimed the second load of his gun at Handy, but it missed fire. Handy went to the gate and discharged his piece at Hagan without effect.

Another of Mr. Lyle's friends, a Mr. Lumsden, formerly of the Natchez city guard, then advanced, and was shot through the hand by a second gun, which Hagan reached from inside the door. Thus ended the bloody conflict. Mr. Hagan surrendered himself to the proper authorities of Jefferson county, and is determined to have a trial at the next term.

The body of Mr. Lyle was brought to Natchez yesterday, and the tale of his death caused the utmost our community the deepest anguish. He was a brave good citizen, highly beloved by all our people. He was followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by an immense concourse of friends.

We cannot, nor can the community sympathize too much with his bereaved wife and children. When the body came to the city yesterday, the whistling of the funeral train was heard by the family. "Who will tell this to his family?" "Who can tell it?" The story is told—the grave, the grave spoke silently and painfully its awful reality. Our own feelings are too much excited to say more.

Dreadful Earthquake.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.

The *Abeille du Nord* of yesterday, published the following letter from Tiflis, August 13:—"You have doubtless heard of the terrible earthquake of Mount Ararat, which has totally destroyed the town of Mskitchman, damaged all the buildings at Eriwan, and devastated the two districts of Shour and Sourmate, in Armenia. All the villages in those districts have been destroyed. The earth is rent in such a manner, that all the cotton and rice plantations have perished for want of water. But the most awful event has taken place in the neighborhood of Mount Ararat. A considerable mass was loosened from the mountain, and destroyed every thing in its way for the distance of seven versts, (nearly five English miles).

Among others the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Above 1000 inhabitants were buried under heaps of rock. A thick fluid, which afterward became a river, ran from the interior of the mountain, which was opened and following the same direction, swept over the ruins, and carried with it the corpses of the unfortunate inhabitants of Akhouli, the dead animals, &c. The shock continued to be felt every day in the above mentioned districts, and entirely laid them waste; then the shocks became less frequent. Ararat is not yet quiet; the day before yesterday, I was awakened by two violent subterranean commotions.—*Journal de St. Petersburg, Sept. 12th.*

Advices from St. Petersburg of the 21 instant, estimates about 100 the number of lives lost in consequence of the catastrophe which occurred on the 25th ult. on the Czarsojelsko railway.

The Execution of Major Andre.

Dr. Hall of East Hartford, a surgeon in the army of the revolution, was an eye witness to the execution of Major Andre, standing within four or five rods of the scene. Noticing some inaccuracies in the article of the Knickerbocker a few days ago, he has called and related to us the following particulars. He states that Andre walked to the place of execution behind the cart, accompanied by two officers, one on each side, and stopped under the gallows. Arrived there, he immediately stepped up into the cart, when the officer of the day, Col. Scammell, said to him, if you have any thing to say, you now have an opportunity. He replied, I have nothing to say, but to have you to bear witness that I die like a brave man. Col. S. then said to the hangman, do your duty. He went to work so awkwardly in attempting to put the noose over Andre's neck, that Andre took it from him and made an effort to do it himself. But his hat being in the way, he let go the rope, took off his hat and stock and laid them on the coffin, and unbuttoned his shirt collar and turned it down. He then put the noose over his head, and adjusted it to his neck; took out of his pocket a white handkerchief, with which he bandaged his eyes; and a blue ribbon, which he handed to the executioner, requesting him to tie his hands behind him. This being done, Col. Scammell directed the cart to be driven away. Andre was a small man and seemed hardly to stretch the rope, and his legs dangled so

much that the hangman was ordered to take hold of them and keep them straight. The body was cut down after hanging fifteen or twenty minutes, and buried near the gallows. From the location of the grave, Andre must have passed it in going to the place of execution.

The Doctor thinks the accounts relative to the attempts made by Washington, to secure Arnold and liberate Andre, must be incorrect. The Court which sentenced Andre to death having been held on the 20th September, only three days before his execution, the time allowed was not by any means sufficient to permit such plans to be successfully carried out, especially the one in which Champe was said to have been concerned.—*Hartford Courant.*

Anthracite Iron.

Anthracite Iron is appropriately termed in the Philadelphia Commercial List the second staple of Pennsylvania, the first being Coal. That paper remarks that although not one year has elapsed since it was brought into use, it has already increased with a rapidity that may fairly be taken as the harbinger of what it is destined to become in a few years. Within the brief period of nine months there have been constructed and are now in blast, three Furnaces making Iron of the first quality, with no other fuel than Anthracite Coal. They have been in blast from three to five months, and turn out from 40 to 50 tons of Pig Iron weekly. During this time many experiments have been made, in nearly all of which it has been satisfactorily ascertained that they can be managed and kept in order as easily, as the Furnaces using charcoal or coke. Two more furnaces are erected, which are to be put in blast this month. Sixteen more furnaces are already erected, or are now in progress, all of which will use Anthracite Coal. Four large Rolling Mills with Puddling Furnaces are erected, one of which is in successful operation, and the others will soon commence manufacturing with coal as fuel. Two additional Mills are to be put up this winter and next spring.

The above twenty-one Furnaces and six Rolling Mills with their Puddling Furnaces will all use Anthracite Coal as fuel. Thirteen of the Furnaces and five of the Mills are located on the line of the Lehigh and Morris Canal, and will create a tonnage including Ore, Coal, Limestone and Pig Iron of 227,500 tons, of which amount there will be 90,000 tons of coal obtained from the Lehigh Mines.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

RECORDERS COURT.—SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Frank Smith and Thomas Reddin were up before Recorder Baldwin on Sunday morning. They were arrested for being noisy and intoxicated.

"Smith," said the Recorder, "about what did you and Reddin quarrel?"

"Vy, about the old thing, your honor," said Smith.

"What do you call the old thing?" said the Recorder.

"Vy, this here presidential election," said Smith.

"O you differ in politics, do you?" said the Recorder.

"Certainly we do," said Smith—"he is a *Rabbit loco loco* and I is a *vig*."

"A what?" said the Recorder.

"A violent politician and in favor of Wan Buren," said Smith. "But I'll tell your honor how it is.—Ye both lives in the same yard, and whenever I passes him he says the e g e s Hard Cider; there is one of the party who aint got no principles; the e's a supporter of the man who's been made brave by certificates and not by his sword; and he goes on in that ere way vich no good vig can stand. Ven he finds the other vigs out what live in the yard and the loco focus at home, he is sure to take the vote and then he calls it a Wan Buren victory and a sign of the times, and all that. The fact is, your honor, if the fellers wasn't looking out for an office I doesn't think he'd be half as patriotic as he is."

"Reddin," said the Recorder—"is your conduct such as Smith describes it?"

"Not a bit on it," said Reddin—"if I was to be let alone I'd do nothing to nobody, but he, bery lately talking politics. Ven my old woman locks the door and goes out, he makes a fox on it with chalk and writes underneath it, this here is wyl Reynard from Kinderhook, vot vos for some time in the London Zoological Gardens, but now is in the Margerie at Washington; he's the most cunning basinal vot's known to Naturalists. This is not all, your honor. Ven I want to sleep at night I'm blowed if I can get a wink, he k e c k s up such a rumpus, singing Harrison songs the whole time and crowing like a reg'lar rooster. I have challenged him over and over again, but I never can get him to toe the mark, now I ow."

"Do you know," said the Recorder, "that by challenging him you have been guilty of inciting to a breach of the peace?"

"I doesn't mean a duel your honor," said Reddin, "but to a discussion of principles; but I'm blamed if I don't believe he haint got any."

"But can't you both retain your respective political opinions, without quarreling?" said the Recorder.

"Vel then said Reddin, "your honor must bind him over not to sing Atterton songs between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, and not to be frightening my children out of bed by firing off that old rusty musket in celebration of victories wen he haint gained none. Yes, and prevent him your honor" continued Reddin, "from making his big dog stand on his hind legs in my presence, and saying, as he points to him, 'there's one of Wan Buren's standing army'; not I wont stand no more from him about negro testimony cause it's all gummion."

On the part of Smith it was provided that Reddin was not to call him a hard cider cask nor a worshipper of log cabins any more. They made mutual promises to act with more forbearance to wards one another in future, and to display a greater degree of political charity than they had evinced heretofore, and were discharged.

THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, October 31, 1840.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

JAMES CLARKE, of Indiana, } Senatorial.
Geo. G. LEITCH, of Delaware, }

1. George W. Smith, 12. Frederick Smith,
2. Benjamin Mullin, 13. Charles McClure,
3. Frederick Stover, 14. J. M. Gummell,
4. Wm. H. Smith, 15. G. M. Hollenbeck,
5. John F. Steinman, 16. Lehard Pfortz,
6. John Dowlin, 17. John Horton, J.,
7. Henry Myers, 18. William Phil on,
8. Daniel Jacoby, 19. John Morrison,
9. Jesse Johnson, 20. Westly Frost,
10. Jacob Able, 21. Benj. Anderson,
11. Geo. Christman, 22. William Wilkins,
12. Wm. Shoener, 23. A. K. Wright,
13. Henry Debuff, 24. John Findly,
14. Henry Logan, 25. Stephen Barlow

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

HON. J. C. BUCHER, }
OVID F. JOHNSON, }
JAMES PEACOCK, }
BENJAMIN PARKER, }
JOHN M. FORSTER, } Dauphin.
E. W. HUTTLE, }
MICHAEL BURKE, }
JACOB BAAR, }
HERMAN ALBRICK, }

PETER HAY, }
JOSEPH C. NEAL, } Philadelphia.
DAVID LYN H, }
H. H. VAN AMRINGE, } Pittsburg.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Martin Van Buren.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Richard M. Johnson.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. David R. Porter.



"TELL CHAPMAN TO CROW!"



"Make Way for Old Northumberland."

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY!

The returns of the election in this county yesterday, as far as received are as follows:

| | V. Buren. | Harrison |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Augusta, | 287 | 127 |
| Sunbury, | 100 | 29 |
| Shamokin, | 253 | 77 |
| Coal, | 92 | 55 |
| Rush, | 121 | 31 |
| Northumberland, | 120 | 69 |
| Point, | 98 | 42 |

There are yet seven townships to be heard from, but from the returns we have, we may safely assure our friends abroad, that our majority in this county will not be less than NINE HUNDRED! This is an increase of 200 over our majority in 1836.

There will be service in the Episcopal church to-morrow evening at half past six o'clock. The Rev. Mr. Lightner will officiate.

A large Democratic meeting was held at the house of George Smith, in Jackson township, on Friday the 23d inst. Col. John Haas presided, assisted by George Miller, Jacob Bohner, Jacob Wesser and Conrad Feger, as vice presidents, and Jacob D. Hoffman and S. D. Jordan as secretaries. The meeting was addressed by C. W. Higgins in the English, and the Hon. John Snyder in the German language. The meeting was well attended, and conducted with propriety.

There was a vast gathering of the Democracy of "Old Northumberland" at Milton, on Saturday last. The Whigs also had a gathering, and both parties formed processions, in order to test the number present of each party. The Democrats, as usual, outnumbered their opponents greatly. They were ably and eloquently addressed by Col. Reah Frazier and Mr. James Cameron of Lancaster, and John Cooper, Geo. F. Boal and C. W. Higgins Esqs.

The opposition were addressed by Charles B. Penrose, of Bucks-shot war memory, Hugh Bellas, James Pollock and Henry Frick, Esqs.

FIRE.

The fine stone dwelling house of Mr. John Ireland, situated about three miles from Milton, was consumed by fire on Sunday last. Part of the furniture was saved, and the destruction of the kitchen, barn and outouses prevented by the timely arrival of the Harmony Engine Company of Milton, with their excellent apparatus. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the chimney lighting on the roof.

Joseph Flanagan, of Chillisqueague township, was found dead on the towing path of the canal, near David Howell's, on Monday morning last. The cause of his death is unknown; but it was supposed that he had been drowned in the canal, and been drawn from the water by some boatmen, and left lying on the towing path.

Coal and Cold.

The cold weather on Monday and Tuesday was very severe, and reminded our citizens of laying in their fuel for winter. The shipment of coal from our wharves is growing more brisk, and the locomotives are kept busy bringing from Shamokin the article so indispensable to our comfort and convenience. Those who have once experienced the virtues of a Shamokin coal fire, never fail to supply themselves with a stock against cold weather. Large shipments are now being made to Baltimore and Havre de Grace, and our friends in those places will find that the Shamokin coal is not the least of the benefits conferred upon them by the Tidewater canal. We advise all to try our coal—it is an infallible antidote for frozen noses and frosted feet.

The last Milton Ledger contains a communication, occupying more than two columns of that paper, reiterating the batch of falsehoods which were published and republished in the Ledger previous to the late election. We have no intention of entering into a controversy with any skulking scribbler. We always like to know the character and responsibility of an individual, before we take the trouble to convict him of falsehood, for if he is possessed of neither, it would be unnecessary to disprove his assertions, nor would the clearest conviction of falsehood affect him, either with shame or disgrace. A liar is not expected to tell the truth, and his word is as harmful as his character is infamous. According to the political code of morals adopted by some men, aberrations from the straight-forward path of truth during the pendency of a political contest, is not only tolerable, but not in the least degree criminal, but the man who can, after the fever and excitement of the contest have cooled, and the motive ceased and worn off, deliberately re-assert a parcel of electioneering fabrications, exhibits such a total disregard of truth, such a corruption of heart, that we may safely conclude that he has been given up to believe a lie." Such must we pronounce our judgment of the author of the communication in the Ledger. But perhaps it is too harsh. Some men falsify from mere wickedness of heart, others through ignorance. Charity would induce us to place the author in the latter class, and to reserve our estimation of his criminality, until we know the man. Ignorance in some persons is excusable, in others highly criminal.

Dr. Wm. M. Eldridge.

The trial of this individual, charged with defrauding several of the Philadelphia Banks out of a large amount of money last spring, by means of forged checks, is now going on in Philadelphia. Great interest is excited in the trial, on account of the former character and standing of the accused, and the skillful manner in which the fraud was executed. The evidence, so far as published, proves him to be an accomplished scoundrel. He was on the point of being married to a very respectable young lady, at the time he was arrested.

Election Frauds.

Great excitement prevails in New York and Philadelphia, on account of a recent development of frauds said to have been practised by bringing voters to the former city from the latter, at the elections of 1838 and the spring of 1839. The investigation of the affair has assumed a political aspect, and it is of course very difficult to get at the truth. The Whigs admit that men were sent on from Philadelphia to New York at the time above mentioned, and that arrangements had recently been made to send on men at the coming Presidential election in the latter city, but say that it was done for the purpose of detecting persons who had been sent on to vote by the Democratic party. The Democrats on the contrary allege, that they were sent on to vote. A number of affidavits have been published to support the allegations of each party, and thus the matter rests; meanwhile both were trying to make the most out of it to affect the election. It is the imperative duty of every friend of morality, social order, and republican institutions in both cities, to institute a scrutinizing investigation into the affair, and let the guilty suffer the severest penalties of the law. The elections in our large cities are becoming a complete farce. In relation to the frauds committed in Philadelphia at the late election, by means of forged certificates of naturalization, the U. S. Gazette says:

"The Grand Jury, who have had before them for some days past the subject of the Naturalization frauds, lately discovered to have been perpetrated in some of our courts, made a presentment yesterday, which implicates the Clerk of the Criminal Sessions. It is due to the public, that the matter should be fully and thoroughly investigated, and the guilty, wherever they are, brought to justice. Unless this is done, the purity of the ballot box can be no longer relied on, and our elections will be little better than a solemn mockery."

Northumberland Sages.

The small squad of would-be-great men who have the entire control of our neighboring borough, in things relating to politics, have made a great deal of noise about a capital hoax which was played off upon them, in raising a hickory pole and flag in that place a few weeks since. Not satisfied with being glibly hoaxed, they have rendered themselves supremely ridiculous by giving the joke an importance, which none but gentlemen possessing such enlarged intellects, and comprehensive views of matters affecting the public welfare, would ever have thought of giving it. The young gentleman who played off the trick, has been made the subject of a public meeting of these grave wiseacres, and held up to unmerited censure in the public prints of the county. By a request we publish below a relation of the whole affair, by the young gentleman himself, and our readers will no doubt wonder that so small a matter should provoke the patriotic ire of great men.

Northumberland, Pa., Oct. 11, 1840.

H. B. MARRER, Esq.,
DEAR SIR:—Since such a commotion has been raised by the friends of J. C. Horton, Esq., on account of the guilibility of their party, at the raising of the hickory flag staff in this borough on the 3d

inst, and the many misstatements and exaggerations used by the opponents of Mr. Higgins, relative to the affair of painting the flag, &c., it may be deemed proper in me to give a statement of the whole transaction, which I shall endeavor to do in a plain and dispassionate manner.

On Tuesday or Wednesday previous to the raising, I was told by H. S. Thomas, Esq., that the young men had held a meeting, and were about erecting a pole, and that as my share they had allotted the painting of a flag and transparency, I replied that I would be very happy to do them any service in my power. He said no more at that time, but sent the muslin, and I went to work and finished "Van Buren" in large block letters the same evening, when I called Messrs. Youngman and Thomas to see it, they expressed their satisfaction, and after some short conversation, retired.

The mottoes on the transparency were fixed by Messrs. Youngman, Thomas and myself, after a good deal of debate, and were painted on four yards of muslin.

When the transparency was finished, I sent for some more muslin to paint in strips for sewing on the opposite side of the flag, over the place where the letters showed through, and I painted the names "Van Buren," "Johnson," and "Porter and Democracy," on separate strips.

Here it may be proper to state, that while I was painting the transparency, the flag was hanging close at hand to dry, and visits of curiosity were not infrequent. Nearly all inquired what would be on the other side, and to this question my universal reply was "Van Buren and Johnson, Porter and Democracy, and Charles W. Higgins."

They all say I laughed when I told them. Well, that may be, for I cannot say that I was in an ill humor at the time, and I think any young man in my situation would have found it rather difficult to maintain a serious air; for I had then in prospect the ridiculous scene of Jesse C. Horton lending a hand to raise a flag with his opponent's name on it. They say I laughed, and they may have spoken aright.

On Friday evening I had some company, (three young men, all particular friends of mine,) and after amusing ourselves for an hour or so, I began to inquire into the politics of one, (a Democrat,) and found that he was rather for Horton. I was extremely sorry for this, for I wished to enlist him in the trick, but did not tell him. The others I knew to be for Higgins, and after our Horton friend had gone, I opened my plan to them, and we went to work, and in about fifteen minutes produced a pretty fair piece of workmanship, in the shape of the name of "C. W. Higgins." The letters were ten inches tall, and look quite well. This done, we proceeded to dry the piece, and succeeded very well; for in three-fourths of an hour it was perfectly dry and ready for sewing, and in a short time we had it firmly attached to the main flag, opposite the name of Porter and Democracy; after this, a strip prepared with Porter and Democracy on it, was sewed on the top, so as to cover C. W. Higgins' name, and the other parts of the banner were arranged in the usual style, and well sewed.

In the morning I procured a phial of Sulphuric Acid, and tried experiments on several threads, so as to ascertain the right quantity of water to be used in allowing the thread to last three hours. This was found to be about one-third.

A few minutes before the pole was raised, I put a drop of the diluted acid on each side of the piece which covered the name of "C. W. Higgins," and soon after folded the flag up, and carried it to the pole, and after a great deal of delay tied it to its place by the cords. Another hour being spent in fruitless attempts at getting the people to work by some system, and the noble pole began to raise its giant head towards the heavens, with a beautiful American flag, made by the ladies, and the banner made by me, floating gaily in the evening breeze. J. Youngman, Esq. very kindly volunteered his services to keep the flag folded, and watch the boys off.

In the evening the company partook of a splendid supper prepared by Mr. Hillbourn, and Messrs. Cate and Youngman very politely invited me to attend, but being engaged particularly that evening, I excused myself and thanked them. After supper the company formed a procession, and accompanied by music, passed through the principal streets, and when they came to our house gave three cheers for me. For this honor I thank them in all sincerity, and hope to be able some night to repay them for their generosity.

On Sunday morning early, the trick was discovered, and all day oaths and damns were uttered against me thick and heavy, and the Hortonians determined to have it down. They tried to climb the pole on Monday morning, but failed, and in the afternoon shot it off. The same evening they held a meeting at Mr. Hillbourn's, at which I attended and heard a great deal of abusive language used, not necessary to repeat at present, and of too low emanation to name on a decent sheet of paper. At this meeting was passed sundry resolutions, which have been published in Mr. Youngman's print for electioneering purposes. If there can be any blame attached to my one, I claim as my exclusive right, that it shall be to me, as I designed the whole, and by my own means put it in execution, merely for a piece of fun. Being a minor, I have no interest whatever in the election.

ROBERT M'CAY.

Pennsylvania Members of Congress—Elect, 1840.

First district—Charles Brown.
Second—John Sergeant, George W. Toland.
Third—Charles J. Ingersoll.
Fourth—Chester, Lancaster and Delaware: Jeremiah Brown, Francis James, John Edwards.
Fifth—Montgomery: Joseph Fornance.
Sixth—Bucks: Robert Ramsey.
Seventh—Northampton, Wayne, Pike and Monroe: John H. Westbrook.
Eighth—Lehigh and Schuylkill: Peter Newhard.
Ninth—Berks: George M. Keim.

Tenth—Dauphin and Lebanon: Wm. Simon-ton.

Eleventh—York: James Gerry.

Twelfth—Adams and Franklin: James Cooper.

Thirteenth—Cumberland, Perry and Juniata: Wm. S. Ramsey.

Fourteenth—Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Clinton: James Irwin.

Fifteenth—Columbia and Luzerne: Benjamin A. Bidlack.

Sixteenth—Northumberland, Union and Lycoming: John Snyder.

Seventeenth—Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, McKean and Potter: Davis Dimock, jr.

Eighteenth—Somerset, Bedford and Cambria: Charles Ogletree, jr.

Nineteenth—Westmoreland and Indiana: Albert G. Marchand.

Twentieth—Fayette and Greene: Enos Hook.

Twenty-first—Washington: Joseph Lawrence.

Twenty-second—Allegheny: Wm. W. Irwin.

Twenty-third—Butler, Clearfield, Armstrong and Jefferson: William Jack.

Twenty-fourth—Beaver and Mercer: James Henry.

Twenty-fifth—Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren and Clarion: Arnold Plumer.

15 Democrats—13 Federalists. Federalists in italics.

State Senate.

1st District. Philadelphia city—Frederick Fraley, Henry S. Spackman.
2nd. Philadelphia county—Michael Snyder, Chas. Brown, Benjamin Crispin.*
3. Montgomery, Chester and Delaware: Nathaniel Brooke, Abraham Brower,* J. T. Huddleston.
4. Bucks—Samuel A. Smith.*
5. Berks—Samuel Pegely.*
6. Lancaster and York—John Strohm, Thomas E. Cochran,* William Heister.*
7. Dauphin and Lebanon—John Killinger.
8. Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry and Union—Robert B. Mahay, James Mathers.
9. Columbia and Schuylkill—Samuel F. Headley.*
10. Lehigh & Northampton—John S. Gibbons.*
11. Luzerne, Monroe, Wayne and Pike—Ebenzer Kingsbury, jr.
12. Lycoming, Centre, Clinton and Northumberland—Robert Fleming.
13. Bradford and Susquehanna—Elihu Case.
14. Franklin, Cumberland and Adams—C. B. Penrose, Thomas C. Miller.
15. Bedford and Somerset—Samuel M. Barclay.
16. Westmoreland—John C. Plumer.
17. Washington—John Ewing.
18. Fayette and Greene—Wm. F. Coplan.
19. Allegheny and Butler—Thomas S. Williams, Charles C. Sullivan.*
20. Beaver and Mercer—John J. Pearson.
21. Crawford and Erie—Joseph M. Sterrett.
22. Jefferson, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Venango and Warren—Samuel Hays.
23. Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Cambria and Clearfield—Findlay Patterson.
New members thus [*]—Democrats 15, in italics—Federal 18, in Roman.

Members of the House of Representatives.

| DEMOCRATIC. | WHIG. |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Armstrong | 1 Adams |
| Berks | 4 Allegheny |
| Bradford | 1 Beaver |
| Bucks | 2 Bedford |
| Centre | 1 Bucks |
| Lycoming, Clearfield and Clinton | 2 Butler |
| Columbia | 1 Chester |
| Clarion and Venango | 2 Dauphin |
| Cumberland | 2 Delaware |
| Crawford | 2 Erie |
| Fayette | 1 Franklin |
| Greene | 1 Huntingdon |
| Jefferson, Warren and McKean | 1 Indiana |
| Lehigh | 2 Juniata, Mifflin & Luzerne |
| Monroe & Northampton | 3 Union |
| tion | 1 Lebanon |
| Montgomery | 3 Lancaster |
| Northumberland | 1 Mercer |
| Perry | 1 Philadelphia city |
| Philadelphia county | 1 Washington |
| Pike and Wayne | 8 |
| Potter and Tioga | 1 |
| Schuylkill | 1 |
| Susquehanna | 1 |
| Westmoreland | 2 |
| York | 3 |
| | 50 |

The Resumption Movement.

The Banks of Philadelphia had a meeting on Friday night, when the movement to assist the Bank of the U. S. by affording facilities to resume specie payments was finally agreed upon, and the amount of assistance fixed at FIVE MILLIONS of dollars. A committee was also appointed to proceed eastward, and endeavor to obtain a loan there, a loan in money at from 1 to 2 years, being deemed much better than the Post Note form, before alluded to. Should the committee fail in obtaining such a loan, and the chances are against them under existing circumstances, it is probable that the Post Note plan will be resorted to. It is also said that Messrs. Alsop and Brown, Directors of the U. S. Bank, will accompany Mr. Jaudon on his return to England, and probably with a view of obtaining a specie loan on the other side of the water. It is but right to add that we have heard doubts expressed in intelligent and well informed quarters of the practicability of a successful and effective resumption on the part of all the banks at the time specified.—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

Goose—"I ain't goin' tew live long, Mammy. "Why not, you sarprit?" "Coss my toways I a'toned out."